Russia's Efforts to Raise Money in Germany Likely to Prove Fruitless.

Caprivi Forced to Explain by the Protests of the Press-An American's View of the Army Maneuvers-Arrival of the First Pork.

[Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Sept. 26 .- The government finds it necessary to explain the policy of permitting German banks to take part of the new Russian loan. The unanimity of the | Moosup, Maj. W. F. Picket, the Moosup press protests against Germans taking a part of the loan has convinced Chancellor Von Caprivi that a grave political error will be committed if a denial is not made of the rumors circulated by the syndicate interested in the matter that the loan has the tacit sanction of the German government. Above all, it was held to be incumbent to answer the question that was heard everywhere from press, and bourse, and the public, whether the new departure in the German financial policy toward Russia implied the annullment of the prohibition against the Reichsbank | eral lending money on Russian securities. The crusade of the semi-official press against these securities has been long and persistent. The question was naturally asked what had occurred to cause the government to reverse the policy that it had formerly followed. The North German Gazette, the official organ, publishes a communication to-night, in which it denies that the government is in any wise departing from the path of political finance which it has trodden. The Gazette further states that no modification is intended in the prohibition against the Reichsbank loaning money on Russian securities. More detailed explanations are given by the Hamburg Correspondence. This paper absolutely denies that the government has assented to the issue of the loan in Germany.

The Mendelssohns made confidential in-

uiries from the Foreign Office as to the at-In reply the Foreign Office informed the bankers that the present political situation afforded no occasion for the government to interfere in any form. The Chancellor did not design in the reply to convey the slightest idea of approval. The answer was prompted solely by the view that the government was not bound for considerations of foreign policy to take up a decided advisory position for or against German capitalists who took part in a foreign loan every time one is issued. Bankers, the reply declared, are in most cases perfectly capable of acting upon their own judgment. This semi-official statement was so frank that German houses before titude of the government toward the issue was so frank that German houses before joining the syndicate were led to believe that the Foreign Office favored the issue of a loan here on political grounds. The public clamor against supplementing the cash balances of Germany's enemy has obliged Von Caprivi to drop his complacency toward the loan. It will not go here. Probably the government never intended it to succeed. Although the terms arranged by the syndicate have been signed the rate of the issue even now is doubtful, but it is believed to be about 7842. The installments were arranged to be distributed over a period of six months. The emission will take place during the middle of October.

The committee of the Reichsbank held an unusually prolonged meeting to-day, and decided not to increase the bank's rate of discount. The American demand for bullion is in the meantime far below what it was expected it would be. The Reichs bank discount rate continues to be regulated solely by the conditions of the home

is now staying at a shooting-lodge near Eybtkuhnen met the train conveying the Czar or his return to Russia from Denmark; and had a short conversation with

The Post to-night, referring to Count Waldersee's restoration to imperial favor, states that the Emperor has nominated him to the command of the Guard du Corps. The appointment will keep Von Waldersee in Berlin, and will give him the ear of the Emperor, with whom he will have greater

influence than ever. In an interview Captain Bingham, military attache of the American legation here, who has just returned from the German military mansuvers, dilated upon the German military mansuvers, dilated upon the courtesy he had received from the Bavarian and and Prussian authorities, who gave him every opportunity to see everything of interest. Captain Bingham said he was greatly impressed by the wonderful uniformity of training which was shown by the coldiery on parade as well as by the soldiery on parade as well as in the field. The marching power of the German army he declared was almost incredible. Speaking of the fighting qualities of the army. Captain Bingham said that the main factor in real war is the marching quality of the men. adding: "When you can count on having your forces always on hand at the right monent, you can win by force of numbers." Captain Bingham spoke in the highest terms of praise of Emperor William's untiring energy in the saddle. His Majesty, he said, took the field at 4 o'clock A.
M., and remained until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Even the Empress, who attended the reviews, remained in the saddle for four hours, although the heat and dust were stifling. She smilingly saluted the troops as they passed, filling the soldiers with greatest enthusiasm. In conclusion Captain Bingham said he had learned enough of value and interest to the Americans. can army to compensate him for the fort night's fatigue and hard riding.

A dinner was given to-night by Minister Phelps, at the American legation, to ex-United States Senator Warner Miller, Mrs. Miller and Miss Miller, There were present: Chancellor Von Caprivi, Herr Von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of Commerce; Secretary Rottenburg; Mr. Menocal, chief engineer of the Nicaraugus Canal Company; Baroness Berlepsch, the Mesdames Bingham and Ruecker, the Misses Halstead and Phelps, and the British and French charges d'affaires.

FIRST AMERICAN PORK. During the progress of the dinner a dispatch was received from Mr. Johnson. American consul at Hamburg, which was ead aloud by Mr. Pheips. The message read: "The first American pork certificate was presented at Hamburg to-day for fiftyfour cases from Chicago. Other shipments are in port, and many are on the way."
Mrs. Phelps told the guests that if they could hold their appetites for a few hours they could have a course of American pork. The published stories regarding the conversion of Professor Winscheid, of Leipsic, to Protestantism are not exactly accurate. His conversion was not entirely due to his disapproval of the action of the Roman Catholic Church in sanctioning the exhibi-tion of the holy coat at Treves. The facts of the case are that the Professor joined the old Catholic movement in 1870, since which time he has been entirely disassoci-ated with the Catholic Church.

The Berlin section of the Salvation Army began a week of self-denial to-day. The money which is saved by the restraints the members propose to place upon themselves will be sent to General Booth. Within a year the German Salvationists have sent 19,754 marks to the general fund of the organization.

The report of the Socialist strike commit-tee discloses the entire failure of the organabout strikes in all the trades. There has been an extraordinary general exhaustion of the Socialists' funds. Within a year the trades-unions have lost half their members.
The leading masons' and carpenters' unions, owing partiy to internal dissen-sion, are in a state of collapse. Since the formation of the strike committee thirtyone strikes have been organized, and in every case the labor party was defeated. The committee complained of a want of foreign support. The committee was promised nothing, but received from America and France 1,000 marks and from England 20,000 marks. The strikers at first got 20 marks weekly. The employers protracted the struggle and the funds dwindled away until they were not sufficient to give the men 6 marks weekly. When this point was reached the men were unable to exist, and were compelled to capitalize. When the strikes

CANNOT LEND TO THE CZAR | were over the masters refused to re-employ many of the old hands. The Socialists confess that they have been defeated. They propose, however, that a trades-union congress be held in March next to arrange for a revival of the struggle.

CROION OIL IN THE COFFEE.

Twenty-Five Lives Imperiled by a Miscreaut Who Wanted to Injure a Caterer.

PLAINFIELD, Conn., Sept. 26. - There is much excitement here over an affair that promises to result fatally to several residents in the place. Last night a sociable dance and supper were given in the public hall by parties from Central Village and caterer, furnishing the supper. All enjoyed a good time until the supper was nearly over, when suddenly several young ladies complained of being sick and in a shorter time than can be told, everybody at the table was rolling about in great agony. The local physicians were quickly called, and for a time it looked as though twenty-five persons, at least, would die.
Dr. Davis found that quantities of croton oil had been placed in the coffee, the supposition being that it was put there to harm the caterer. This belief is strengthened by the fact that Mr. Pickett's harness was found to be cut in several places. Mr. Pickett drank the coffee and at present his condition is considered very dangerous. Captain Hall, eighty-five years of age, and owner of the hall, is also dangerously ill. Among those who are very sick, if not fatally ill, are baggage clerk Jas. R. Shea, James Galvin, of Canterbury; Chas. Douglass, of Plainfield; A. C. Tillinghast, Chris Johnson, Chas. Kennedy and G. Masterson, of Moosup. These persons are unable to raise their heads and are very weak from vomiting. In several cases there was violent hemorrhage of the bowels. Over twenty-five are ill, and at least a dozen seriously. Thus far nothing has been learned of the identity of the miscreant who performed the act.

An Outlay of \$255,000 More Would Have Bought Up All the Corn in the Country.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.-The News says: There is no corn in the country. The great bulk of the visible supply is tied up in the S. V. White & Co. failure. Had that one broker added 500,000 bushels more to his 7,000,000 bushels of cash corn actually paid for, he would have practically owned the visible supply of corn of the United States and Canada, and could have set his own price on it. The cash necessary to bave made that purchase possible would have been less than \$255,000. The amount he had invested in the cash article was \$4,200,000. To have cornered corn would have taken not over \$4,500,000.

Local industries, such as starch factories, hominy-mills, distilleries, glucose-works and kindred manufacturers in Illinois and Indiana are coming to Chicago to buy the cash corn, which they usually purchase direct from country points. Owing to White's September deal and the high prices ruling in Chicago ten days ago the available supplies were shipped here instead of going to their usual channels. The gap between the break in the corner and the contween the break in the corner and the consequent entanglement of so big a bulk as 7,000,000 bushels of corn in litigation leaves the country practically without a grain until the new crop begins to come.

Close of the Odd-Fellows' Meeting. St. Louis, Sept. 26.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows did not transact a great amount of business this morning, the weather being somewhat adverse to the exercise of much mental effort. The THE CZAR AND KAISER MET.

It is reported that Emperor William, who

constitutional amendment providing for admission into the order of youths of eighteen years was defeated by a vote of 107 to 58, the necessary three-fourths vote not having been obtained. The lodge also decided to postpone for a year consideration of the liquor question. The effect will be to leave saloon-keepers eligible for a year to come. Considerable business of a routine nature was transacted and at 2 M. the lodge adjourned sine die.

Spiritualists Want \$100,000 Damages. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Tabor filed to-day, in the federal court, a suit for \$100,000 damages against Mayor C. C. Dorian, of Texarkana, for false imprisonment. Mr. and Mrs. Tabor are spiritualists, and were arrested for telling fortunes without paying for license.

Cheap Excursions. On Sept. 20 the Missouri Pacific Railway will sell round-trip tickets to nearly all points in Southwest Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas and Texas. Tickets will be good thirty days, with stop-over privileges.
The rates will be about half fare. Tickets
will be on sale by all ticket agents. For lowest rates, maps and full information address Coke ALEXANDER, district passenger agent, 7 Jackson place, Indianapolis, Ind.

Last Harvest Excursion.

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R. will run the last harvest excursion Tuesday, Sept. 29, from Chicago, Peoria, Quincy and St. Leuis to St. Paul, Omaha, St. Joseph. Kansas City, Denver, Helena. Salt Lake and all other points in the Northwest, West and Southwest. Rates very low. Tickets for sale at all company's ticket offices at points on and east of the Mississipping in the Mark company's ticket offices at points on and east of the Mississipping in the Mark company's ticket with the Mississipping in the Mississipping i sippi river. Many connecting lines will sell through tickets for these excursions. Inquire of local agents for full information, or address P. S. Eustis, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Corns, bunions and inverted nails removed without pain. Dr. Morgan, 251/2 W. Wash. INDIGESTION. Dizziness. Take Beecham's

HARVEST EXCURSION.

Reduced Rates via the Pennsylvania Lines. On Sept. 29 excursion tickets at especially reduced round-trip rates will be sold from all principal coupon-ticket stations on the Peansylvania lines west of Pittsburg to points in the West, North west and Southwest, good returning for thirty days from date of sale. For further information apply to the nearest agent of the Pennsylvania lines.

Popular Route to Chicago Is the Pennsylvania Line. Superior road-bed and train equipments enable it to make the quickest train equipments enable it to make the quickest time. Entering the Union Passenger Station at Chicago, direct connection is made with trains for the North and Northwest without transfer through the city. Morning train, with elegant Pullman buffet-parlor car leaves Indianapolis at 11:50 a. m. and arrives at Chicago at 6 p. m. Evening train, with Pullman sleeping and reclining-chair car, leaves at 11:30 p. m. and arrives Chicago 7:30 a. m. For tickets and sleeping-car reservations cail on ticket agents Pennsylvania Lines. sylvania Lines.

Excursion to Louisville. For the fall commercial celebration at Louis-ville the Pennsylvania Lines will sell excursion tickets from Indianapolis on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, good returning until Oct. 2, at rate of \$3.50 for the round trip.

Cheap Rates to St. Louis. For the St. Louis exposition tickets will be sold from Indianapolis every Monday and Thursday until Oct. 15, at rate of \$10.25 for the round trip. Tickets good to return five days from date of sale, and include one admission to the exposi-

For the St. Louis fair tickets will be sold from Indianapolis, Oct. 3 to 10, good to return until Oct. 12, inclusive, at rate of \$7.50 for the round For detailed information call on ticket agents Vandalia line. The Monon Route

Will sell harvest excursion tickets to all points in the West, Northwest, South and Southwest, tickets good going Sept. 15 and 29, limit thirty days. For further information, maps, routes, etc., call on or address I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A., 28 South Illinois st. Artificial Teeth Without a Plate Or bridge-work. A. J. Morris, 3612 E. Washington St., opposite New York Store, Indianapolis.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Lines for the Richmond Races. Excursion tickets to Richmond account the races will be sold at reduced rates from all CONQUERED MOUNT ARABAT

Two Touring Bicyclists the First Americans to Make the Perilous Ascent.

Deserted by Turkish Guards They Pack Up Bedding and Food and Bravely Climb to the Top -Letter to Consul-General Sweeney.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 26 .- About one year ago two young men of St. Louis, William L. Sochetlben and Thomas G. Allen, jr., started on a journey around the world on bioycles. In the latter part of May they called on Consul-general Z. T. Sweeney at Constantinople, whose home is in this city, where he now is, and from him obtained proper letters to all the Turkish officers through whose provinces they would travel. They made known their intention of ascending Mount Ararat to its topmost point, a feat never before accomplished by any American. In order that their story of the ascent might not be doubted they called on the Turkish officer at Bayazid for a guide that he might be able to know that the ascent was made. Presenting their letter their request was at once granted. After having accomplished the wonderful feat they were presented with a certified statement of what they had done by the proper officer, which they forwarded to the consul-general here, and which was by him forwarded to the Department of State at Washington, D. C. Mount Ararat had been ascended six times before at different times. The first to make the ascent were two Germans, then two Russians, then two Englishmen, and lastly by the St. Louis young men.

On the following morning, just as it began to grow light, the journey was resumed, and the final struggle was accomplished at 1:20 P. M., it being the 4th day of July. The two were almost exhausted. From the top of their Alpine hooks they waved a small American flag, and four pistol shots were fired to commemorate not only the day of the American national independence, but the day on which the first American voices were heard on Mount Ararat.

The last of the ascent is described as being covered with two feet of snow, and with 60° inclination, with an occasional perpendicular ascent which could alone be scaled with the Alpine hook. The enjoy-ment so much sought for—that of looking over the countries of Turkey, Persia and a over the countries of Turkey, Persia and a part of Russia—was, unfortunately, limited to five minutes. During the latter part of the ascent heavy clouds were seen rolling up the mountain side and were soon upon them, and a storm followed which in fierceness was equal to an American cyclone. This made an immediate descent necessary, and this is spoken of in the young man's letter as more dangerous than the ascent. The temperature dropped the young man's letter as more dangerous than the ascent. The temperature dropped rapidly, and on their eyebrows icicles were frozen. The descent was by the only ridge of rocks that projected above the snow. By this route of descent they come in several instances within a few feet of the great gorge or chasm that runs down the whole length of the mountain slope and which terminates in a line of extinct volcanoes. This route was considered far more dangerous when accomplished than that of the

At 10 A. M., on the morning of July 2, the party, consisting of Mr. Raill, William T. Sochetlben, Thomas G. Allen, jr., two zaptiches and a muleteer, with two donkeys to carry baggage, started from Bayazid on foot across the broad plateau to the base of great Ararat. They intended to make, if possible, what was called the Bayazid ascent, which had never before been tried. From the starting point the mountain was nineteen miles away, though it appeared to lift its heavy, majestic head just in front of the party when the journey was begun. The first night was spent in the tent of a Kardish chief, whose nomadic tribes infest the slopes of Ararat in the summer seasons, the slopes of Ararat in the summer seasons, pasturing their herds and flocks. The Kards around Ararat, especially, have rather a formidable reputation for murder and robbery, and it was on their account that the Mautenarif of Bayazid obliged them to take a guard, with orders to the Kardish chief to give additional guards of ten for the following day's journey. This precaution was not taken, however.

On the following morning the journey was resumed by the original number, who found that at the height of about two thousand feet the beginning of the difficult as

found that at the height of about two thousand feet the beginning of the difficult ascent was reached. This, however, was not the only difficulty encountered, for at this point the interpreter, guard and muleteers absolutely refused to proceed further. The nerve of the party was put to a test. They selected what bedding and food they thought was absolutely necessary and started alone. When the night came on they went into camp on the rocks that were eleven thousand feet, or level with the top of Little Ararat, from where a beautiful view of Turkey and Persia was obtained. The bicycle journey is still going on, though in that country many difficulties are encountered. The two young men are taking many fine photographs, and expect to have a collection of several thousand on their return to America. Their sand on their return to America. Their route is by Turkestan and southern Siberia to the Pacific coast, which they hope to make if the Russians do not swoop down

Parlor Cars to Louisville. To further accommodate the travel between Indianapolis and Louisville, the Pennsylvania Lines will hereafter run a parlor car on train No. 4. leaving Indianapolis at 8 a. m., and on train No. 7, leaving Louisville at 2 p. m. Seat charge

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When they would commence they would say it is
easily dried up and cured, but at last they would
say it could not be cured. It ran on about two
years. We had tried all the doctors around, and
they had failed. I saw your advertisements in
the paper, and wrote you for directions and you
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got Cuticura Remedies and used it. It dried up
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face, head and parts of her body were a solid
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raise a small lump under the skin, and then beraise a small lump under the skin, and then became a small pimple and itched so that she got no rest night or day, and she would scratch them and yellow matter would come out of them and they would keep spreading and itching. I am sure from what I know of the Cuticura Remedies

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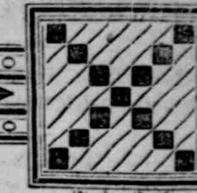
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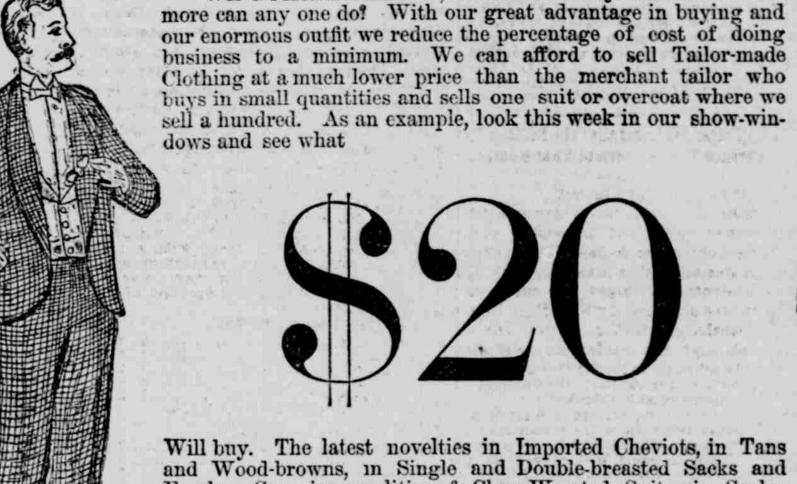


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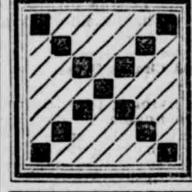
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